Amnsements Co-Night.

CASINO 8 "Primes Methusalem."

"ALU" THEATHE 8 "Heart and Hand."

"ADHON "QUARK THEATH 1:30 "The Rajab."

NIBLO'S GARDEN. 8 "Excelsior."

"HEATHE COMIQUE 3 "The Mulligan Guard Ball."

CHON SQUARE HEATHE 8 "Veca."

JEANTS—TMED BYRKET THEATHE 8 "Zenobis."

14TH STREET THEATHE 8 "The Devil's Auction."

Index to Advertisements.



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"ALDERNEY BRAND"

WEEKLY TRIBUNE—NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS
All advertisements lates ted for insertion in Phys. Weekly
uniforce must be anaded in to the publication office on Accaay of each week.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is thought that the French will ed 10,000 men for the war in Tonquin. === The office of Minister of Spain in Washington, will not be filled for some months. — The imprisoned British missionary in Madagascar is charged with exerting the Hovas resist French demands. The Great Yorkshire Stakes race was won by Ossiao.—The British Government has acquired the territory of Kitim, in West Africa. The Coatbridge riots were re-

DOMESTIC.—The Democratic State Committee has called the State Convention to meet at Buffale on September 27; there will be three New-York City delegations, the County Democracy alone being with the decision as to elections. — The President has ost reached the Yellowstone Park. Rochester, Minn., about thirty persons were killed by the tornado on Tuesday. —— The bodies of Rupert Sargent and Robert H. Hawkins, of the yacht Mystery, were identified. - Meditator, General Monroe, Navarro and Tolu, won the races at Saratoga. = Exter tve fires in Massachusetts woods are reported. Sinds has gone to Kansas to train for his fight with Mitchell. The Grand Lodge of Odd Peilows adjourned yesterday.

Both ends of the Northern Pacific Railroad were connected on Wednesday. ==== The windowglass manufacturers propose a reduction of 10 per

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-About 17,000,000 yards of cotton goods were sold by anction yester-day. — The wife of the walker Noremae was killed by his trainer, who also committed spicide, === The Senate Committee Instened to various theories on political economy. Mrs. Willard, a consumptive, who married her husband on her death-bed died. ____ Aella, Huron, Blue Bell, Amazon, Votasia and Rochester won the Long Branch races. ___ The Metropolitan Baseball nine won another cosy victory over the Columbus nine. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4122 grains), 82.90 cents. Stocks pened weak and declined; later recovered and

ed feverish and unsettled. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair and partly cloudy weather, with lower temperatures and chances of occasional light rain. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 94°; lowest, 70°; average, 7918°.

ther resorts are requested to make sure of the exact name of the Post Office to which the paper is to be sent. Much trouble arises every summer from a neglect of this pro-

Probably little can be done by scientific mquiry to protect people from such a disastrons tornado as that which visited Minnesota on Tuesday night. But if anything can be accomplished to save life and property it ought to be done speedily. Provision might be made to give telegraph warning of the conditions favorable to such storms.

The industrious Washington claim agents are meeting with unexpected difficulties in the Post Office Department. They have a scheme on hand to put \$500,000, more or less, of public money into their pockets by securing four times that amount in additional pay to some 15,000 postmasters. But Mr. Gree is not the man to help along such a scheme Hence the claim agents are unhappy.

The result of the great auction sale of domes tic cottons yesterday was in the nature of a surprise to the trade. There were 14,000 packages advertised to be disposed of and the sale was to continue two days. But it was compl. ted in seven hours and in that time 17,500 packages were sold. The bidding was spirited and the prices were not far below those ruling heretofore. Evidently the merchants are in a condition to take advantage of any good bargains that may be offered.

The good feeling existing between Venezuela and the United States will be intensified by the events of the last month. At a public meeting held in Caracas on July 24, in honor of the memory of Bolivar, the Venezuelan bero, Rear Admiral Cooper and other officers of the North Atlantic Squadron took a prominent part in the proceedings. In view of the fact that a statue of General Washington was to be set up in the public square of Caracas on July 31 as a token of the Venezuelan Government's regard for this Republic, Admiral Cooper's action was graceful and appropriate.

The labor question is being well discussed in the city at the present time. The Senate Committee is patiently listening to a variety of views on the subject, while a Congress of Federated Trade and Labor organizations has been in session for three days. The telegraph operators' and other strikes here have also given the question unusual promi-These who profess to represent the workingmen express such widely different views as to what ought or ought not to be done to improve their condition, that it cannot be said that any new light has been thrown upon the subject. The only point on which there seems to be a general agreement is that of the advantage of creating a National Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is not clear, however, in what way that will benefit the

is much more serious for France than she anticipated. The repulse of her troops in the recent attack near Hanoi has had a depressing effect, and not without reason. It was a on election day. Again the Republican party

rivers to support an advance with gunboats. But the result of this last attack makes it certain that she cannot hope to accomplish much with her present force in Tonquin, before sufficient reinforcements arrive the waters will have subsided. It is clear that the Freuch will have to contend with well organized and well equipped troops, who know how to fortify as well as how to fight. The repulse of the French will add largely to the forces under the Black Flag. These are being augmented by a steady stream of Chinese regular and irregular troops who are crossing the Yun-Nan frontier. There is a well equipped Chinese army of 40,000 men near at hand, which is a menace the French cannot afford to ignore. The effect of the climate on the French troops is also against them. To add to her difficulties a semi-official German newspaper is making some allegations, unsupported by facts, to the effect that France is threatening the peace of Europe. Altogether it should by this time be apparent to the republic that the sudden expansion of her colonial policy was unwise.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY. It is a difficult matter to determine the exact status at this time of the "barmony" issue in the ranks of the State Democrats. If the Convention which will meet in Buffalo on September 27 approves the action yesterday of the State Committee; there will undoub edly be no barmony. But there is no certainty that the Convention will do anything of the kind. As Mr. Faulkner aptly remarked yesterday, the Democratic idea of politics is " to win the election." Principles are of no account. It is with that party a mere question of success. Hence when the Convention meets, if it is deemed essential to admit Tammany and Irving Hall, in order to insure success, unquestionably that course well be followed.

If the party had any faith in its alleged principles, Tammany would have been excluded in 1880 and again last year. But after the organization was denounced in unmeasured terms as mercenary, corrupt and everything else that is bad, it was admitted to the Convention in 1880 and again in 1882, and its aid was eagerly sought in the election of State and municipal officers. There is a strong probability that the same course will be pursued this year; hence the difficulty in determining the present status of the harmony issue.

So far as yesterday's action of the State Committee is concerned, it means that there will be, as usual, three delegations from this city asking for admission to the State Convention. Of course, Tammany and Irving Hall will not participate in the County Democracy primaries. If they did it would virtually be consenting to their exclusion from the State Convention, These primaries under the resolution adopted by the State Committee will be wholly under the control of the two or three bosses who are at the head of the County Democracy. These men fix the time and place at which the primaries will be held. Persons designated by them call the primaries to order and decide the election of chairmen and tellers. And a majority of these officers decide the choice of delegates. Any person familiar with Democratic primaries in this city well knows that it is useless for a majority even to contend against the presiding officer and the men who count the votes.

The election district primaries merely elect representatives to the Assembly district conventions, where the real work of choosing State delegates is performed. Every contest from an election district will be decided by one of the existing Assembly district committees, and in each case they are made up wholly of the County Democracy leaders. What show would Tammany Hall or Irving Hall stand for electing State delegates under such a system? Of course there is no expectation that they will participate in these primaries. However, to be consistent, the State Committee, in making up the roll of the State Convention, will exclude the Tammany and Irving Hall delegations,

and the old fight will then be renewed. In calling the Convention another affront is offered Tammany. Only such Democrats are invited to send delegates as approve the acts of Governor Cleveland. Tammany has

already spoken on that subject. The date of the Convention has been fixed for September 27, probably to compel the Police Board to appoint the Democratic inspectors of election in advance of the meeting of the Convention. That work has to be completed by September 29. If the County Democracy is not allowed a fair share of the inspectors it will be so much worse for Tammany in the Convention. The machine has apparently carefully considered this subject. What the outcome will be no one can tell. Harmony, however, is still possible.

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

It is time to recall to the recollection of the people the real political situation in 1880. As soon as the last Republican State Government in the South surrendered in 1877 the conspiracy to make that section solid for the Democratic party was carried into effect. To complete this resort was had to the most revolting crimes known to the law. 3tealing, perjury, murder were the instruments called in to aid in the new Democratic rebellion. From sixteen States of the Union the Republican party was thrust out and denied its legal rights. Of the 138 electoral votes these States were to cast the Republicans could not hope to receive a single one. At least six of the States were undoubtedly Republican. South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, with a free vote and a fair count, would have cast their electoral votes as surely for General Garfield as Pennsylvania. And when the South had thus been made solid by fraud and bulldozing, the Democracy flaunted these 138 electoral votes in the face of the intelligent voters of the North, and with the insolence of a Tweed asked "What are you going to do about it ?" This is the situation the Republicans were compelled to confront three years ago.

Let us see how they met it. Twenty years before, the same States which were solid for the Democracy in 1880 had risen in rebellion, and, sbetted by the Democratic party, tried to shoot the Government to death. The Republican party then appealed to the patriotism and generosity of the people, and under its leadership the life of the Nation was saved. A million men answered its summqus and thousands of millions of dollars were poured out to save the Government from destruction. Again in 1880 the Republican party gave a new exhibition of its courage when it was called upon to meet another Democratic rebeilion, this time caried on under the torms of law. To vanquish it the intelligent North must be relied upon alone. This time men were not called from the workshop and the field and there is no treachery in his camp. He knows. asked to shoulder a musket to defend the Government of their Schoice. A less ostentatious but none the less important task had to be undertaken. The voters of the North had to be aroused to the purposes of this conspiracy; the vote had to be brought out, the organization to be perfected, and the whole Kentucky border patrolled, to prevent colonization

principal part of the French plan of attack to appealed to the intelligence and generosity of make good use of the annual rising of the the people, and again it met with a hearty reaway his Presidential chances. sponse. The Republican party crushed new Democratic conspiracy and forced the Solid South to acknowledge that it could not raise its hand against the Government either through armed rebellion or a stuffed ballotbox. For accomplishing this task the Republican party won the undying enmity of the rebel Democracy, and it never misses an opportunity to show the height and depth, length and breadth of its unger at being twice foiled in its well-laid schemes. Will it try again? Or will it merely howl over Garfield's

BUTLER MUST GO. The Boston Traveller has been making a can

ass of Massachusetts to discover what change, if any, has taken place in the sentiment of voters toward Butler since be became Governor. The letters, to which the printed replies were made, were sent mostly to Republican citizens of known standing in their respective localities, many of them delegates to the last Republican Convention. Leading politicians, however, were avoided as a rule. The men selected were clergymen, manufacturers, storekeepers, mechanics, and, indeed, men in all occupations. Their reports are, of course, open to question on the ground that they came from Republicans and are naturally unfriendly to Butler; and all such canvasses, where the persons reporting speak merely as individuals and not in any representative capacity, are of value only when they show a general and unmi-takable tendency. The responses seem, however, in this inscance, to be to a large extent fair-minded attempts to make an accurate estimate of public opinion. In a number of cases, they admit frankly that Butler has held his ground, or has even made gains, in their localities. These are exceptional, however, and appear mostly in Essex County, Governor Butler's old Congressional District, and in a few other spots in Eastern Massachusetts. The general concurrence of all these observers that the Governor's course has aroused indignation and disgust among the respectable class of voters is striking, and must be accepted as a sign of change which will make itself felt in

A careful reading of these various opinions seems to show, however, that the Governor is as strong, or even stronger, with the uneducated grade of voters than he was last year. This is not surprising. To a certain class of minds the vuigar swagger and reckless " smartness" which have always been Butler's characteristics in politics, are highly attractive. Even blackguardism and indecency, such as he was guilty of during the Tewksbury investigation, rather increase the charm of his personality than diminish it. The men who take pleasure in seeing in flush newspapers the Tewksbury exhibits which the Governor allowed to be taken out and photographed for their benefit, will not think any the less of him because he insulted women and violated decency during that investigation. It is not surprising, therefore, to read warnings that by this class Butler will probably be supported this year with "even greater clamor" than before. It is to be expected too that if he is nominated by the Democratic Convention he will get the bulk of the Democratic vote. The candidate has yet to be discovered whose moral character is so bad, or whose unfitness for office is so apparent, that the Democratic party will not support him.

Where Butler has lost strength-and this is confirmed by every indication that comes from Mussachusetts-is with those Republicans and Independents who voted for him last year. Some of them did so because they " wanted to see how the old man would act." Others thought he would try, for his own sake, to make a creditable administration. They had some sympathy with him as a man who had had a good many hard knocks in politics. It was an off" year, and the loss of the State would do the Republicans little harm. There was a disposition also in Massachusetts, as well as elseing rap on the knuckles. The change of sentiment among these classes is pronounced "Too much Tewkslury did it," is the general verdict recorded in these letters against " the scandalizer of Massachusetts," as one of them calls him. Another sums it all up in saying : When he was elected the general feeling was "that he could do little harm, and might from motives of self-interest make one of our best Governors. All this has changed and the people are sick of seeing buffuonery and * blackguardism in their chief magistrate." The stay-at home vote of last year is aroused and will come out this year. It is interesting to observe that the only ground of sympathy with Butler recorded in these letters is the peevish refusal of Harvard University to give him the degree to which custom, based only upon a majority vote of the people and not, surely, apon the learning of the recipient, entitles the Governor. But this is not a sentiment that will affect votes, and it will need, on the basis of the vote of last year, only the reversal of 7,000 votes to send Butler back to private

NOT A CANDIDATE. It seems tolerably cortain that the Republicans of New-Jersey will be compelled to beat some other man than the Hon. Joel Parker when they come to elect a Governor this fall. Judge Parker says the report that he is willing to be the Democratic nominee for Governor is "all bosh," and he declares that "under no circumstances" will be accept the nemination. He always keeps his weather eye open, and it is quite natural that he should hesitate before relinquishing what in all probability is an honorable and lucrative position for lifethat of Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court-to become a candidate for an office which he has already held twice, and which could give him no additional glory, even if he could be sure of a nomination and election. He has been a candidate-and a candidate with no inconsiderable following-before every Democratic National Convention since 1868 and although his chance of being the next President cannot be set down as altogether rosy, his prospects for receiving that long-deferred nomination are certainly as bright as ever they were

Some of Judge Parker's intimate friends assert that the scheme to put him in the gubernatorial race is engineered by rival candidates who are trying to set him up with the amiable purpose of knocking him down. No doubt this is a groundless scare, for statesmen like Mr. Tilden pever entertain such naughty designs. But Mr. Parker knows that a man may run for Governor once too often, even when too, that even if elected the possible mistakes of a year in the Executive chair of a State, and the raking over to which his record would be subjected in a hot cauvass in 1883, would not be the most promising preparation for a campaign in 1884. General McClellan was made Governor of New-Jersey to insure for him the Presidential nomination, but somehow the scheme failed to connect. With that example

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The already extensive Free Public Library of Boston is to be greatly enlarged. Addi-tions of an imposing character are provided for the main buildings; and the branch offices are to be increased in number and placed in all the suburbs and sections of the city. The number of volumes, at present amounting to over half a million, is to be greatly increased, and the facilities for free frequent distribution and collection are to be improved as well as enlarged. The purpose is to make the Library indeed free and public by every means which can be suggested-to make its reading-rooms attractive to large numbers; its collection varied and mexhaustible; and to render it as practically useful to the poorer and laboring classes as it is now entertaining by providing the best works of reference in every branch of mechanics and science. It is, perhaps, now the only library in the country at which a poor mechanic can consult without cost the elaborate and high-priced issues of the patent reports of every government in the civilized world; and it is to the credit of New-England mechanies that there are few better thumbed books than these reports in the entire Boston collection.

The success of the Boston Free Library more than any other one fact directs attention to the truth that New-York is almost without a Public Library in the full meaning of the term. Practically New-York and its suburbs, though containing five times the population of Boston and its suburbs, do not possess a Free Public Library. The Astor is free, but it can hardly be said to be public in the broad sense, for the facts that it is closed in the evening and consequently open only to those without daily occupation, and that volumes cannot be taken away for home reading, contract its usefulness. The Cooper Union is of a somewhat more popular sort, but it does not contain nearly as complete a library and readingroom as the metropolis demands. As books cannot be taken away, of course neither it nor the Aster maintains any branches for convenience of readers at a distance. The Mercantile in this city, and the Brooklyn Library in Brooklyn, are not free. Their popularity nobody can gainsay; but their practical value is limited, for the managers find it more profitable to enlarge from year to year by additions of entertaining light reading than of

practical and useful books. That more libraries are needed here, with branches in every part of the city and its suburbs, is evident not only from the contrast of our own libraries with the great Library of Boston, but from the success of the Mercantile and Brooklyn in extending their facilities of distribution. The branches which they have instituted are not numerous, but all are well pationized. That they have not enough even for those able to pay for the use of books is evident from the success of the numerous small circulating libraries which have sprung up in all quarters of both New-York and Brooklyn as private enterprises undertaken by small newsdealers. These are of the most primitive character, containing as a rule only few hundred volumes, mostly of current fiction, which are let for a few cents to be read and returned, or sold with the understanding that they will be taken back at a large discount in exchange for other like chesp books. Nevertheless, these circulating libraries, as they are called, are to be found in a great many places, and undoubtedly the cirrelation of the cheaper forms of current fiction has been greatly increased through their agency. But they circulate few books of any

ermanent value.
This shows a tendency of the general public to read extensively. The disposition needs intelligent direction as well as sensible encogragement. The Boston Free Library has presented the most practical suggestion yet offered as to the best means of giving both encouragement and direction; and it is an example which New-Yorkers should take early which has been so successful there have been, first, to provide intellectual and improving amusements and associations to those was have their evenings to themselves, and thus counteract the attractions of corrupting places of public resort; second, to add, by the free distribution to the houses of the poor, to the attractions of home and the delights of study; third, to furnish to struggling mechanics and others the best works of reference on subjects of nearest interest to them in their daily lives and occupations; and lastly, to give intellicent direction to the taste in reading. Surely such results ought to be a sufficient argument to warrant New-York in providing a free circulating library on a scale as much bigger than the Boston Library as the metropolis is larger than the "Hub." But it remains to be done; we have not done it yet; nor anything half so sensible or so extensive.

The Democratic State Committee yesterday named the place as which the ticket is to be nominated which the Republicans of New-York are to have the pleasure of defeating this fall. The occasion was full of meiancholy interest.

The steam-power company, which passed out of existence the other day, leaving behind nothing but the memories of frequent explosions and a few pipes buried in the streets, failed in the attempt to solve a problem which was in the mind of Count Rumford nearly a bundred years ago. That ingenious investigator, in his pamphlet suggesting the founds. ion of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, issued in 1799, dwelt upon the excessive use of fuel and waste of heat as evils to be stirdled and overcome. The kingdom spent for fuel every year more than twice what it ought to cost. The dense cloud of smoke hanging over London, blackening its houses and statues, was in his eyes "naused material which was turned equally to wasie and made a means of approvance and insalubrity." He stood ready prove to the citizens that the heat and the material of heat thus wasted would suffice to cook all the food in the city, warm every apartment, and perform all the mechanical work done by fire," There is not only a great saving to be made here which will be made some day, but a nuisance to be abated. The smoke nuisance is a real one, and one form of it, smoke in railroad travel, is especially annoving Our descendants will smile to be told that when we rode on the cars the engine puffed soot and cinders in our faces.

Sundry Democratic newspapers insist that the Presidential candidate of its party shall not be taken from any State that votes in October. All right. The Republicans will not object. They merely insist that their candidate for the Presidency shall receive the majority of the electoral votes of the States that will vote in November, 1884.

Probably the crigin of the practice of duplicating pay accounts by Army officers was the practice of selling pay accounts to brokers before they came oue. This habit is unbusiness-like, to say the least, and is strictly forbidden by the regulations. It has been common, nevertheless, and it is easy to see that the step from this to downright swindling was not a long one for some officers. General Augur's order stopping the assignment of pay accounts in his Department before they become due strikes a blow, therefore, at the root of the evil, and cannot be too highly commended,

greater propriety the Democratic party may be called the dinnerless party. It hasn't been sum-moned to a square meal since 1860. It is a political

There are still more "Mavericks," in the field.
One of the latest and most intelligent contributors to this widely ramified discussion says that it became a collequialism in Texas just after the war to ascribe the ownership of all cattle not known to belong to any one to Maverick, who was one of the largest land-holders as well as cattle-owners in the State. In this way unbranded cattle in all cattle-State. In this way unbranded cattle in all cattle-raising regions came to be known as "Mavericks." They are common property, and may be but by any traveller or emigrant in search of meat. They are said to have been formerly very numerous

in Texas. The Rochester Union affectionately rem Democratic State Committee that "the true way to insure success is to deserve it." The Union is right, but it would do well to keep that fact in the background. A party that is responsible for the Legis-lature of 1883 certainly caunot claim that it de-

The Eagle Theatre and tavern in London, which General Booth vainly tried to turn into a Christian temperance resort, has again reverted to its old uses. Only now, on account of the free advertising given to it by General Booth, it is much more magrificent than formerly. It is to be hoped that the friends of temperance in England will act more wisely in suppressing the liquor traffic than did the leader of the Salvation Army in this instance. The growing power of temperance should not be imperilled by the Quixotic acts of tanatics, however uncere they may be.

A Confederate rennion in Missouri' is to be en irvened by music from a Regular Army band. A few days ago a Confederate reunion in Kentucky was held in t nts furnished by the War Department. It is time for Jefferson Davis to write another letter to show that he at least is not recon-

structed. Count Esterhazy, president of the Hungaria Colonization Society, who has had occasion to visit the Morgue to find the body of a fellow-countryman, is reported as expressing great disgnst with the system of management. He declares that he never witnessed "such a revolting sight." The Morgue was really converted into a dissecting room. in similar institutions in Europe, according to the Count, the bodies are neatly dressed in the clother worn at the time of death, and every effort is made to render the spectacle as tolerable as possible. These seem to be good suggestions.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Moncare D. Conway expects to sail from Sar Francisco for Australia to-morrow.

Benjamin Rampal, who translated Schulze Delitz-ch's work into French, has bequeathed to the muncipality of Paris the sum of \$260,000, to be used in promoting the cause of co-operation in all its forms.

ment to Gamberta now amounts to \$50,000, and the Aisace-Lorraine subscription, for the same purpose, to about half that sum. For the monument to General Chanzy, at Mans, \$20,000 has been sub-Mr. D. L. Moody will conduct a non-sectarian

convention of Christian workers, clerical and lay, in Chicago on September 18, 19- and 20. Mr. Sankey will be present, and will lend the musical exer-cises. At the close of the convention the two evan-getists will return to the East, and about October 1 they will sale for Ireland. Victor Hugo's letter inclosing his contribution o

\$200 for the relief of the Lichts ear hquake suffer ers, was characteristic. He wrote: "I give to Ischia a thousand francs. The catastrophe of Ischia is more than an Italian estastropie; it is more than a buman catastrophe; it is a universal catas-trophe. I feet touched; I send my mite."

The Rev. Dr. J. A. Lippincott, Professor of Mathematics in Dickinson College, has accepted the Chancellorship of the University of Kansas, which was recently offered to him. During his reside in Carrisio Professor Lippincott has been an active triend of the well-known Indian school at that place, and he has acquired a more than local reputa-tion as a lecturer and writer.

"So engressed was Judge Black's mind," says The Philadelphia Record, "during his life with the nany duties which such a career as his crowder apon his attention, tout he paid little heed to his personal appearance. Unless the fact were forced upon him that his wardrobe demanded replent-hing he would never notice it. He never ordered a suit of clothes himself, and disliked to change an old and comfortable suit for a stiff and ew one. His ciothes were made by a Philadelphia capture the Judge when a measure was to be taken.

A member of the family always looked out for
these things, and usually the first intimation the
Judge had of a new soft would be when it was sent to get him to put it on."

The recent death of Dr. Moffat appears to have caused a deep feeling of regret among all classes in English society. "tie was," says The Pall Mall Gazette, "not un worthy to be numbered among those arkstles of savage tribes to whom the childlike en thusasm of an earlier age accorded the honor of canonization. The nineteenth century has its saints and its martyrs not less than any of those that preceded it, and, aithough we build no abbeys in their honor, they are not less worthy to be held n remembrance by mankind than St. Alban or St. Helier or any of the great missionary saints who spent their lives in civilizing the rade barbarians of Europe. Bechuanas are, perhaps, more tractable than the vigorous Norsemen who first slow and then worshipped the messengers of the Cross, but the self-denying labors of Dr. Meffat at Kuruman lose pone desying labors of Dr. Meffat at Kuruman lose none of their justre because, unlike many of his fellows, the life which he often hazarded was never taken. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of carrying on a theological propaganda among African savages, the self-sacrifice and enthusiasm displayed in that cause are unfortunately too seldom developed in what most men would regard as more rational enterprises."

GENERAL NOTES.

The report that the Bennington Battle Mon ument Association at its meeting last Friday adopted the design furnished by Professor Woir is erroneous. No document was reached and a vote was not even taken.

In the vast array of children's toys designed to instruct as well as armise, doubless no duplicate will be found of a device which is thus advertised in a native paper of fudia: "The Wonderful Python—These repes are made of horu and can be lengthened up to sixty inches. They are made expressly to teach children wha mental fig., and what it contains—as even an old man would be frightened at its sight. They are put in boxes measuring about 14 inch. We would recommend parents to ony one for each of their children, as they are not only a toy, but a key from which benefit may be derived."

During an emotional service at the Salvation Army's acadquarters in Baltimore on Tuesday evening a boy arose is great excitement, and making his way to the platform, knelt down in token of repentance. Cap tain Weaver was just approaching to congratulate him, when the boy, whose emotion and probably vanished as snadenly as it came, jumped to his feet and moved away. Stop that boy, arrest atio, don't let him leave the bal shouted the captain. Everybody arose, and in a moment the room was in an uproar. The boy ran down the amic and into the street, pursued by the captain and a crowd of ac-called worshippers, and was soon arrested by a of accented wereinplets, and soon arreaded by peliceman, taken to toe station-house and charged with dissurving the service. At this point Dr. Alexander Hill and another witness, who had been at the incenting, and peared in the boy's behalf and the complaint was daminased. Unfortunately Captain Weaver was also allowed

When the Anamite Consul was expelled from Saigon in June he was compelled to sell his furni-ture as quickly as possible, but he found no customers Due, and which the captain of the vessel by which he King's use for so many crocodiles is appeared by a private letter from Conin China, published by the Paris Temps, which relates that Tu Due had within his palace a large tank filled with water wherein floated trunks of trees hollowed out and filled with gold and silver. To reserve fund, which was designed for extreme emergencies. To Due kept encoudies to the tank. Even if a thick
had succeeded in killing without detection two or three
or baif a dozen of these awage custedians he sould
hever be sure that others were not furking at the bottom
of the tank or benind the logs in hope or a juicy viethm.

A summary of Censo General de España which "The Republican party," says The World, "may has just been issued gives the inflowing estimates properly be called the dinner party." With much of the population in the Spanish dominions: There

spanish territories. Of these 16,600, in Spain inself, 5,500,000 in the Pailippi 1,500,000 in Cube and 750,000 in Perts B were in Spain itself 5,662 communes that I than 1,000 inhabitants. The average p population was from 32 to 33 to 33 array square filometer. The most the Barcelons, where the square in the in Spain and these 16,600,000

Can it be possible that the belies of Balti-more have distanced al: their competitors in the werk of fushion in the mutter of pet dogs, and are able, by and amazing variety of canine dependents, at m and expense, whene'er they take their wal Apparently. Bays The Baltimor. News: "We a Apparently. Says The Ballimor- Rews: "We are about to give a local secret away, because, as journalists, it is out duty to tell the truth and to furnish information upon all subjects. The secret of this admirable variety is that every lady makes her own dog. She decides for herself the siyle of dog she will affect. She then buys the shaded plant, eddit active lines or which affect. plush, cloth, satin, ituen or fur that her nimble fugars can manipulate into the shape sho wants, and then she cuts out her canine pet, senfis it with raw cotton, sewere its tull and cars, fits a couple of glass marbles in for ayes, and there she has a dog which she can hold in the most graceful attitude, suited precisely in size and shape to mer favorite bread, and in color harmonizing beautifully with her complexion and dress. Some ultra fashioushis indica have a number of these pudding pugs and posdies made up and constantly on hand to match their various costumes."

POLITICAL NEWS.

Colonel Frederick Nash Ogden is suggested by The New-Orleans Picayune as the Democratidate for Governor of Louisiana.

Some of the colored voters of Newark, N. J. have just formed an organization "to secure to the negro a recognition not only from the Republican party, but from mankind."

The Boston Journal reports that "the Republicans of Boston have to-day a better working organization than they have ever had so early in the campaign."

unusual activity among the negro voters of Virgula and expresses the opinion that 100,000 of the whole number of them in the State (which it places at 128,000) will vote the Malone ticket this full. It adds that "the Democrates of Virginia may as well look this matter in the face."

A Washington correspondent of The Chi Journal reports a prominent New-York Democrat as expressing the opinion that the Taumany Sachema are prepared to accept the nomination of Tilden "if his health is as good as reported." According to the same authority "Conking will be to the fore agais before long. He is by no means as inactive as people think any one who takes him for a political corpus is wofully mistaken."

The Nashville Banner (Dem.) holds up both The Nashville Banner (Dem.) holds up both hands for Bayard for President in 1884. "Looking at the situation," it says, "he is the only man whom the Democrats could elect, since he is more certain of carrying New-York, New-Jersey and Indiana than any other Democrat. For any Democrat who can carry those three, or other equally important Northern States, will be the next President; became the South is say to bring up her solid quota, it matters not who is the candidate. Bayard in the man."

Senator George, of Mississippi, is reported Senator George, of Mississippi, is reported by a correspondent of *The Cleveland Leader* as saying that the South, "as usual," wil vote for the Democratic Presidential candidate next year, having "too much sense to vote the Republican ticket." He added that Mississippi would still hold its free-trade ideas, that the action of the Democracy on the tariff this year would be suce as to give the Republicans no advantage in 1894, and that his own candidate for the Presidency was his

The Syracuse Courier (Dem.) expresses the opinion that "the problem of harmony within the Dem-peratic party is solved when such harmony becomes as-sured in the city of New-York." But is such harmony assured in the metropolis? Evidently The Courser thinks it is not, for it solemnly adds: "Bold indeed will be tha metropolitan leader who shall dare, in view of all the consequences, to put the smallest obstacle in the way of the complete harmony of the Democratic party. If each there be, we advise him to settle his earthly affairs at

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"HEART AND HAND."

Daly's Theatre was reopened last evening for a preliminary season, with a performance by a cast from Mr. J. C. Duff's Standard Opera Company of Leocog's three-act opera "Heart and Hand," first produced last February under the same title at the Bijou Opera House, and noder the name "Micacia" at the Standard Theatre. The cast last evening was simest described with the Standard Theatre cast of last wings. dentical with the Standard Theatre cast of the only changes being the substitution of Mi-Cooke for Mrs. Williams, as Dona Schot estier and of Mis Louise Paullin for Miss Vernous Jarbeau, as Josefa.

The play is almost unchanged since the preceding representation. Mr. Ryley has improved his part of the Kingby some business in the second act, wi was unpleasant even as played by him with co restraint, and he has further devised a new array of puns laustely harmiess, but so wildly bad in their quality of puns as to cheft audible grouns from the most

Miss Marie Couron made a decided hit as Micaels When she first assumed that character she was suffering from illness which clearly affected the performance. Last evening she played the part with captivating brightness and taste, and her singing, especially in the second act, was singularly sweet, true and fluctivating described to make the surgice of the second act. rightly deserving the prolonged applianse which it re-ceived. It is not too much to say that Miss Conrol's Michela is one of the most winsome performance of well-ruled archness and becoming simplicity which can be seen on our Euglish light opera stage.

Josefa scarcely suits Miss Paulin. Rosa Cooke's Sc clastics was sufficiently ea Rosa Cooke's Sc olastica was sufficiently careful, though leas effective than the elever personation of Miss Laura Joyce. Mr. Sweet retains at a n-leasy to Exaggeration, and he retains also an ill-considered builded in use toired act, which unduly arrests the action. His performance has the same general excellence which we noted upon his first appearance in this piece. Mr. Macreery's singing in Morales is improved. The Hungarian ballet in the third act is unomanged, and the chorus and orchestra being well enough up to their work, the performance on the whole is the best which has been given of this opera.

FREEDOM.

Mr. Rowe's drama of "Freedom" has met with a most remunerative success in Loudon at Drury Lane, where it was produced on the 4th of August. There are of course two ways of writing a play. The author may write from a deep and natural impulse tward dramatic expression, or be may write " to order," aiming to make a piece that shall be adapted to a certain to make a piece that shall be adapted to a certain theatre, a certain dramatic company, and a certain existing order of public taste. Mr. Rowe has, obviously, taken the latter course in the composition of "Freedom." His play, which we have read, contains a considerable quantity of patriotic bombast, to the effect that "Britons never, never will be slaves," and likewise a considerable quantity of theatrical clap-trapintended and well calculated to astonish the groundings; but, with all this, it is a play throughout which the element of suspense is remarkably well austained, a play which shows a considerable market by the contrivance of straining situations, a play in which the action is indriving situations, a play in which the action is inconstant and the incidents are numerous, and in which full justice is done to the exposition of actual scens, of a highly picturesque and romantic character, and to well court asted types of actual classes of men. One scene of it, in which the here, perishing in captivity for want of a cup of water, is relieved in his misery oy a little child, is exceedingly pathetic. Each act ends with an animated stage effect, yet it does not appear that the work is

The chief villain of the piece is Araf Bey, the prototype of Arabi, and the story is iaid anid scenes of the late rebellion in Egypt. It is, however, an entirely fetitions story—in which an amatery intrigue is conhected with political action, somewhatin the manner of the novels of old Dumas. The atmosphere of this work is reasofely suggestive of Lord Byron's poem of "The Glaour." The here and hereine pass through many portls and have various hairbreadth escapes from the murderous Araf; but to the end they are happily united. Mr. Berkiny's seen is highly praised for its delicious tone and soft and delicate treatment, and it is stated that Mr. Augustus Harris has never acted so well as he does in the character of Guscoigne—the British naval officer, with a most old Captain Marryat name. Mr. Rowe himself a goad old Captain Marryat name. Mr. Rowe himself acts in the piece a low-comedy or eccentric characterpart, being a man from Texas named Singsby-one of Willia's old appellations, humoronaly used in the Ballais of Bon Gautilet. While writing this play Mr. Rowe travelled in Egypt to study the subject and to sketch from life, and it will be remembered that he addressed a series of letters to The Thenes. "Freedom" has been is bought for America by Measrs. Brooks and Dickson and Mr. Moutgomery Field. It, therefore, will soon become visible in this region, and doubtloss it sall captains as ame popularity that was gained by "Youth" and "The World." Our preference is for works of a higher order, but it appears that there is a numerous public or this sort of melodrama. In which was